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21 February 1995

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LETTER DATED 21 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the text of the eleventh report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, dated 21 February 1995, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edward W. GNEHM
Deputy Permanent Representative

95-05006 (E) 210295 220295

Annex

Eleventh report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, 21 February 1995

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Security Council, in its resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, authorized "Member States to form a multinational force ... and to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement". The Council further requested States members of the Multinational Force "to report to the Council at regular intervals".

2. This is the eleventh such report, summarizing the operations of the Multinational Force in Haiti from 6 to 19 February 1995 and reporting on the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid out in resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

3. Continued security and stability characterized the past two weeks in Haiti. A total of 7,938 troops of the Multinational Force are in Haiti, and 677 international police monitors.

4. The Haitian Parliament ended its session on 4 February after passing the electoral law and the budget. Approval of a US$ 900 million aid and reconstruction package at the Paris donor's conference signalled international confidence in Haiti's progress. The Interim Public Security Force (IPSF) continued to conduct joint and independent patrols, which led to numerous arrests. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) completed jobs programme registration, processing 1,912 of 2,500 eligible former members of the Armed Forces of Haiti.

5. The Multinational Force adjusted patrol routes and patterns to ensure maximum coverage during times of increased criminal activity. Additionally, the Force initiated market patrols to reduce crime in and around market areas during daylight hours. Nepalese forces were integrated into the structure of the Force and conducted an intensive training cycle. The Force continued transition planning and coordination with staff members of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) in anticipation of the transition to UNMIH by 31 March 1995.

6. The Multinational Force continued force presence operations with a focus on key areas and continued to integrate coalition forces and presence multipliers. This increased effectiveness and force protection enhanced the credibility of the international police monitors and IPSF forces in the region. From 8 to 10 February, forces of the Multinational Force (including cavalry and light

infantry) conducted show of force patrolling throughout the Aquin Valley. Forces were well received and were able to complete a thorough area assessment. Public affairs efforts played a key role during all operations, especially in areas without power or consistent means of obtaining information. Haitians throughout the country continued to make known their desire for improvements in the police, judiciary and standard of living and to applaud efforts of the Multinational Force in these areas.

7. IPSF conducted routine, daily independent walking patrols around the Presidential Palace and a nearby park. IPSF, with military police counterparts, took part in two joint checkpoint operations. Although nothing significant was found, IPSF witnessed examples of proactive policing and started checkpoint operations of their own. Both Multinational Force soldiers and IPSF were well received during these patrols. MNF military police continue their efforts to help improve IPSF facilities and operations. Military police conducted arms room inventories and plan to train IPSF on methods to improve weapons accountability.

8. Although an overall climate of security and stability characterized the past two weeks in Haiti, three significant incidents of violence took place, all of which are under investigation. On 14 February, an Argentinian international police monitor was wounded during an apparent attempted robbery which occurred while he was off-duty and not in uniform. Additionally, an IPSF officer was found dead after an incident on 11 February allegedly involving former officers of the FAd'H in Limbe. On 15 February, in Massaide, a crowd took control of a jail containing two suspects in a murder case who had been arrested by IPSF, and beat one prisoner to death. IPSF, along with the international police monitor, was able to bring the crowd under control and to transfer the other prisoner to Hinche for his safety.

9. Progress continues in the overall improvement of IPSF. The international police monitors continued to coach, mentor and monitor IPSF. The total number of IPSF members trained by the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) is 3,381. The Multinational Force and the international police monitors supported efforts to identify IPSF equipment, procure uniforms and test 200 IPSF members. Demobilization of former members of FAd'H and their registration into the IOM job training programme continued; to date, 1,912 individuals have registered. The National Police Training Center formally opened its first class at the beginning of February with 374 students.

10. A disarmament operation targeting police stations and the national prison concluded with a total of 2,010 weapons collected. To date, the total number of weapons and grenades taken out of circulation and into the custody of the Multinational Force is 29,903, of which 12,589 were bought back and the rest seized.

III. DEVELOPING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

11. Commander Major General Fisher of the Multinational Force met with Prime Minister Michel to discuss the current state of security. The brief covered Multinational Force security strategy, weapons searches, UNMIH and Multinational

Force force structure, police academy testing, detainees in the Haitian detention facility and overall security. The Prime Minister requested that patrols be increased in the marketplace owing to criminal elements targeting both shoppers and merchants, which Major General Fisher took for action.

12. Parliament concluded on 4 February. The last session was productive, with the passage of both the electoral law and the budget. The election law was forwarded to President Aristide on the same day and the budget on 8 February. The election law was promulgated by the Executive on 17 February.

13. Colonel Saunders, Multinational Force deputy commander for Haitian security affairs, met with Ambassador Granderson, head of the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH), on 7 February. They agreed to hold weekly meetings between the Multinational Force and MICIVIH to discuss ongoing issues. MICIVIH will work with the Multinational Force on prison and jail clean-up, sanitation, structure restoration and prison guard training.

14. The Paris donor's conference ended on 31 January with significant aid packages approved for Haiti. A $660 million reconstruction programme was approved, as was an additional $240 million in assistance funds. The total aid package of $900 million will be provided over 12-18 months. Civic action projects in the package include road repair, IPSF headquarters repairs, prison repairs, water, sewage and electricity systems repair and distribution of school supplies and food.

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LETTER DATED 18 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter dated 15 February 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to you and issued as document S/1995/141, dated 15 February 1995, I should like to make the following observations:

1. While Kuwait categorically rejects the Iraqi accusation, it wishes to affirm that Iraqi officials are seeking, as they always do, to place on others the responsibility for the popular rejection of and dissatisfaction with the practices and policies of the Iraqi Government against the Iraqi people, whether they be States or even international organizations of the United Nations, in an attempt to avert all eyes from the true causes behind the angry popular reaction mounting inside Iraq as a result of those practices. The record of similar Iraqi accusations is the best witness of that.

2. Kuwait's policy towards its neighbours and other States is constant, clear and well known. It refrains from intervention in the internal affairs of others, to the same degree that it is anxious to prevent intervention in its own internal affairs. Kuwait's respect for and commitment to the principles of international law and good-neighbourliness require no affirmation or demonstration. Iraqi officials are the last people who should talk about respect for the principles of international law and Security Council resolutions, since the whole region is still suffering the effects resulting from the aggressive action of the Iraqi regime, its occupation of the State of Kuwait and its ongoing threat to the security of the States of the region.

3. The visit to Kuwait by His Eminence Mr. Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, head of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, and his meetings with senior officials there, which was announced in advance in the press and other media, stemmed from Kuwait's concern to dispel the suffering of the Iraqi people who were forced by Iraqi policy to emigrate to some of the neighbouring States. Kuwait's motives in this are purely humanitarian motives and reflect its keen desire to provide assistance in the supply of foodstuffs and medicines to those of the Iraqi people who are suffering deprivation. He was also given an opportunity to establish contacts with concerned humanitarian organizations.

4. The Iraqi accusation reflects the aggressive way in which Iraq views Kuwait and makes clear the extent to which Iraqi officials flout the principle of peaceful intentions in their dealings with Kuwait or neighbouring States, which constitutes a threat to the peace and security of the region as a whole.

Kuwait is confident that all friendly States are aware of the truth regarding Iraq's behaviour and accusations. They also know the extent of Kuwait's respect for the principles of international law and good-neighbourliness and the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States. Consequently, I affirm to you that Kuwait continues to respect these principles, on the basis of its legal responsibilities and its desire to achieve security and stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would bring the contents of this letter to the notice of the members of the Security Council and have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASSAN
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DJIBOUTI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of February, and on behalf of the members of the Group, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of the establishment of Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the dangerous consequences of those activities on the Palestinian people and on the Middle East peace process.

In this regard, I would like also to refer to the letter from H.E. Ambassador Ramtane Lamamra of Algeria, Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of January, addressed to the President of the Security Council, contained in document A/49/823-S/1995/11, as well as to the two letters from Dr. Nasser Al-Kidwa, Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations, contained in documents A/49/824-S/1995/14 and A/49/842-S/1995/95, and to the letter from H.E. Ambassador Kéba Birane Cisse, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, contained in document A/49/831-S/1995/50.

(Signed) Roble OLHAYE
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of
Djibouti to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

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